

SUPERIOR'S starch factory is now in process of construction.
MANY hogs are reported dying of the cholera in the neighborhood of Sterling.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Ong have organized an association to build an elevator.

GEORGE GODFREY, a Dodge county farmer, raised 30,000 bushels of corn this year from 400 acres. It is worth \$7,500.

WHILE recently hunting near Hyannis William Chambers accidentally discharged his shotgun, shooting off his left arm.

MANDAMUS proceedings have been commenced at Beatrice to compel the mayor to certify that the city has a population exceeding 10,000.

E. C. MUMFORD, a brakeman on the B. & M., while uncoupling cars at Crab Orchard the other evening, caught his foot in a frog and before he could release it he was run down by a car and his leg so terribly mangled that amputation was necessary.

JOHN DALTON, of Wabash, was recently taken before the insanity board and declared a fit subject for the asylum. Dalton was an inmate once before, but was discharged. Lately he has been chasing the inhabitants of the village of Wabash with a gun.

ED MOORE, of Crawford, recently attended an entertainment at Fort Robinson. Upon his return to Crawford he commenced drinking and next morning shot and fatally wounded his chum and room mate, Thomas Totten. He then tried to escape but was captured.

The Nebraska Soldiers' association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. A. Bowen, president; Louis Lafin, vice president; J. Q. Goss, secretary; T. J. Majors, treasurer; John Gillespie, color bearer. Next winter's meeting will be held at Omaha. The place of holding the summer meeting has not been fixed.

STRELLING had a destructive fire the other night. J. P. Renshaw, dealer in general merchandise, was carrying a lamp through his store, when he stumbled and fell, breaking the lamp. The building was fired and soon consumed, as well as the post office and a number of other buildings. The total loss was about \$25,000; insurance about half that amount.

At an early hour the other morning the old log barracks at Fort Robinson, built in the early '70s caught fire and burned to the ground. One end was occupied as quarters by six families of enlisted men. The other end was used by the quartermaster as a store-room for wagon material and other heavy goods; also a lot of ordnance property, all of which was entirely consumed.

PETER LARSON, a sixteen-year-old boy, was shot and seriously wounded by Ernest Cabelry, a boy of the same age, at Lincoln the other morning. Both are messengers in the Lincoln District Telegraph Co and the shooting occurred in the waiting room. Cabelry had a revolver in his hip pocket. Another boy attempted to take it away from him and in the scuffle the weapon was discharged.

The troubles of John Tholen, of Crete, have been multiplied. Until last summer he was well and strong, when he fell from a windmill and injured his leg. Since then he has not been able to work and probably never will be. His family consisted of himself, wife and six children, all of whom have been sick. Recently a little girl, 8 years old, died, and in a few days afterwards the mother passed away.

The supreme court has denied the application for a writ requiring the county clerk of Clay county to issue certificates of election to the three republicans instead of three independents who were declared elected to the legislature by small majorities. The latter had their names twice upon the ballot—once as independents and once as democrats. As it did not appear that any one had voted twice for the same man the writ was not allowed.

The superintendent of the state asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings reports that the finances of that institution are in a very satisfactory condition, and he hopes to complete the biennial period with little or no deficiency, notwithstanding the fact that 21 additional patients have been received during the year. At the present time there are 366 patients at the institution. The cost per capita for the past ten months has been \$4.62 per week.

The twelfth annual session of the Farmers' Alliance met at Grand Island on the 20th. President Powers' annual address was the most interesting part of the day's proceedings. He stated the object of the alliance to be educational. The recent elections had the effect to interfere with and break up the regular meetings of the alliance, and in some instances has produced a condition of almost hopeless lethargy. The question of the consolidation of the state alliance with the Farmers' alliance and Industrial union is, he says, worthy of earnest consideration. In regard to legislation, state and national, the president urged the reduction of railroad freight rates, the amendment of the Australian ballot system, some relief, if possible, from the present usury abuses, a government postal telegraph system, and that which he considered the greatest importance at the present time, a grand trunk railroad owned and operated by the government running from the Dakotas to the Gulf, in order to stop the east enriching itself on the west.

Recently a ten-year-old Schuyler school boy, named John Irwin, found the bank deposit book of a little girl and tried to draw \$5 by presenting it at the bank. The cashier told the lad he would have to get an order from his mother. He left the bank and soon returned with an order, properly signed, for \$4.78, which amount was given him. The order was bogus.

FRED NOYOTNY, a school district treasurer in Hayes county, has been bound over to the district court on the charge of embezzling \$171. He claims the cash was burned when his house met destruction and thinks the district should stand the loss.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of Both Houses.
 Soon after the reading of the Journal in the senate on the 19th Mr. Gorman announced the death of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, and delivered a brief eulogy after which the senate adjourned. There was very slim attendance when the house met. Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, called up the senate bill increasing the pension of pensioners of the Mexican war from \$8 to \$12 a month. The bill was passed. Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill limiting the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States. The bill prohibits suits in United States courts by or against corporations, except to the courts of the legal domicile of the corporation in cases where jurisdiction depends upon the citizenship of the parties. The motion was agreed to and the house adjourned.

The senate was in session four hours on the 20th. Several important bills were introduced and two were passed—one authorizing the sale of lands near Fort Mifflin, Del. The McGarraban bill was not taken up, but went over. An effort was made by Mr. Blackburn to have the Hudson river bridge bill taken up, but as that would have had the effect of side-tracking the anti-option bill the effort was successfully resisted by Mr. Washburn. Mr. Blackburn's motion was defeated by a vote of 13 to 41. The anti-option bill was then taken up and was under consideration until adjournment. In the house nothing was done, the object of the members seeming to be that nothing should be done until after the holidays.

The session of the senate on the 21st was devoted mainly to speech making. Among the speakers were Senators Perkins and Peffer, the latter favoring the anti-option bill and the former spoke as to the policy to be pursued as to the Indian territory. He favored statehood or a territorial government and opening the Outlet. The holiday recess resolution was adopted and Mr. McPherson (S. J.) introduced a joint resolution to suspend the purchase of silver under the Sherman act of 1890. Adjourned. There was no quorum in the house and the attempt to transact any business failed. Adjourned without doing anything.

In the senate on the 23d the McGarraban bill was debated at some length. Mr. Hunter (Va.) closing his three days' speech in its favor. It then went over. Mr. Peffer further spoke in favor of the anti-option bill. After a short executive session the senate adjourned until January 4. The house was in session only fifteen minutes, when it adjourned until January 4.

LIFE IN A PIRATE SHIP.

Merit and Bravery Rewarded and Dishonesty Very Severely Punished.

The customs and regulations most commonly observed on board a buccanier are worth noting. Every pirate captain, doubtless, had his own set of rules; but there were certain traditional articles that seem to have been generally adopted. The captain had the state cabin, a double vote in elections, a double share of booty. On some vessels it was the captain who decided what direction to sail in, but this and other matters of moment were oftener settled by a vote of the company, the captain's vote counting for two. The officers had a share and a half or a share and a quarter of all plunder, and the sailors one share each. Booty was divided with scrupulous care and marooning was the penalty of attempting to defraud the general company, if only to the amount of a gold piece or a dollar. Every man had a full vote in every affair of importance.

Arms were always to be clean and fit for service, and desertion of the ship or quarters in battle was punished with death. On Roberts' ship a man who was crippled in battle received \$800 out of the common stock, and a proportionate sum was awarded for lesser hurts. Louther allowed £150 for the loss of a limb, and other captains instituted a sort of tariff of wounds which extended to ears, fingers and toes. In chase or battle the captain's power was absolute. He who first spied a sail, if she proved to be a prize, was entitled to the best pair of pistols on board her over and above his dividend. These pistols were greatly coveted, and a pair would sell for as much as £30 from one pirate to another. In their own commonwealth the pirates are reported to have been severe upon the point of honor, and among Roberts' crew it was the practice to slit the ears or nose of any sailor found guilty of robbing his fellows.

Such feeble interest as now attaches to what was once the formidable fame of the pirates is not even aesthetic, it is merely comic. No imaginative essayist discusses piracy as a fine art; but Paul Jones is resurrected as the hero of a musical burlesque. Poor Paul! And he is almost the only one of the whole buccanier race whose story discovers a trace of the legendary gallantry of piracy. Paul, whose father had been head gardener to Lord Selkirk, plundered the Selkirk mansion of its plate, which he subsequently returned in a parcel to Lady Selkirk with a letter of polite apology.—National Review.

Gold Thread.

The base of the gold thread of commerce is silver, which is brought from the Bank of England in cakes weighing about one thousand ounces. Gold leaf is carefully incorporated with the silver by hammering and afterward the whole is subjected to a charcoal fire. The bar is now ready for conversion into wire. This is accomplished by drawing it from one hundred to one hundred and fifty times through ever-diminishing holes in steel plates and finally, when the capabilities of this metal have been exhausted, through apertures in diamonds, rubies or sapphires. The delicate wire thus obtained must now be passed through the steel rollers of one of Herr Krupp's little flattening mills. This brings up to the final process—the spinning of the flattened wire round silk to form the golden thread of commerce. These spinning machines are worked by water, although two steam engines are to be found in the factory; for water power is considered to be more regular and even in its action.—Waverley Magazine.

A Hard One to Answer.

The long-haired caller in the editorial room was indignant.
 "Poets are born, sir," he said to the eminently practical editor.
 "Of course they are," responded the editor, suavely, "you didn't imagine I thought they were hatched, did you?"
 "I mean, sir, they are born; born, sir, do you understand?"
 "I think I do," and the editor rubbed his chin reflectively, "but why are they?"
 That was the straw that fractured the spinal column of the camel and the poet stalked out of the den.—Detroit Free Press.

These are Facts which Housekeepers Should Seriously Consider.

If you want the best food, you will be interested in the following facts, which show why "Royal" is the best baking powder, why it makes the best and most wholesome food, and why its use has become almost universal—its sale greater in this country than the sale of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.
The Royal Baking Powder NEVER fails. It is absolutely pure and wholesome.
It is combined from the most approved and healthful ingredients.
It makes the finest flavored, most tender, delicious and wholesome food.
It has greater leavening strength than any other baking powder, and is therefore the cheapest.
It never loses its strength, but will keep fresh and of full leavening power until used.
It acts slowly in the dough, so that none of its strength is lost before the baking is completed.
It makes food that will keep sweet, moist and fresh longer, or that may be eaten hot and fresh with impunity.

The reasons why the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all others in these respects are easily stated. One is because it is made from chemically pure materials; another is because it is made with greater care and accuracy than any other. It is always uniform in composition and leavening power. It has been the standard baking powder since its introduction. The founder and conductor of its business ever since is still at the head of its management. Thus all the

knowledge and skill attained by over a quarter of a century's experience is available in its present preparation. The consumer is not experimented upon by changes of formula that are constantly being made in other powders in an effort to get a mixture that will not "cake" or lose its strength, or that follow changes of proprietorship or manufacturers. The Royal Baking Powder is always certain and equal in its work; a teaspoonful does the same perfect work to-day that it did yesterday, or last week or month, or last year.
 While the last teaspoonful in a can of Royal is as good as the first, other powders lose their strength after being made a short time, and particularly after the can is opened.
 The exactness with which the active principle of each ingredient prior to mixing is ascertained by expert chemists; the actual prohibition enforced against the receipt into the works of an impure ingredient; the care with which the materials are dried, coated and prepared before their combination, and the precision in packing the powder so that it shall be delivered to the consumer in the perfect condition in which it leaves the factory, are some of the details which go to make the perfect "Royal."
 The same means are not employed by other manufacturers. There have been a great many imitations of the Royal, but no equals. Pure materials are not employed, care is not taken in their preparation and combination, while in the great majority of baking powders alum is added to give them strength, while cheapening their cost.
 The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

Fogg says there is only one objection, so far as he is concerned, to riding a trotting horse. The horse's back is always coming up when the rider is going down, and going down when the rider is coming up.—Boston Transcript.

In the January Wide Awake.

Margaret Sidney's paper on "Whittier with the Children" naturally leads all others in timeliness and interest. It is sympathetic, personal and delightful, and shows the good Quaker poet as the child-lover and with that child-nature his poems have led us to ascribe to him. The article is profusely illustrated. Another leader is Frederick A. Ober's "The Bridge that Spanned the World." It deals with the localities made famous by Columbus in Spain. Kirk Munroe, the founder of the League of American Wheelmen, contributes a pithy article "About Bicycles" to the Wide Awake Athletics, and makes some sharp criticisms on the present method of "jackknifing" in the saddle. The short stories in this number are especially bright. Annie Howells Frechette's "Bill" is the story of a small boy that shows the Howells' realism in a new vein; Mary Kyle Dallas' "The Little Turk" is a tale of pluck and endeavor; Mary P. W. Smith in "Behind the Wardrobe" delights all those who love or hate arithmetic. The serial stories by W. O. Stoddard, Molly Elliot Seawell and Theodora R. Jenness are increasingly absorbing. Kate Putnam Osmond's "Balind of the Honey Page" is full of strength and fire; M. E. B. dog poem, "A Morning Call," Mrs. M. F. Butt's "So the Snow Comes Down," and Richard Burton's "Sandl and Tenant" are charming. The Men and Things department is full of bright paragraphs. The illustrations are beautiful. Meynell's exquisite frontispiece of Whittier with the children, has almost the softness and strength of an oil painting, and is well worth framing.
 Price 20 cents a number; \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent post-paid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25		
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 50	5 35
Medium beefs	2 90	5 30
Native cows	1 85	3 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 50	6 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 1/2	61 1/2
No. 2 hard	59 3/4	57 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	33 1/2	33 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22 1/2	22 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 1/2	48 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	3 95	5 10
Fancy	1 90	2 90
HAY—Choice timothy	7 50	8 50
Fancy prairie	6 50	7 50
BRAN	32 1/2	32 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	21 1/2	29
CHEESE—Full Cream	11 1/2	12 1/2
EGGS—Choice	20	22
POTATOES	65	75
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Fair natives	3 50	5 40
Foreign	2 21	3 15
HOGS—Heavy	4 85	6 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	5 50
FLOUR—Choice	3 20	5 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 1/2	66
CORN—No. 2 mixed	33 1/2	33 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 1/2	22 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 1/2	47 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	27	31
LARD—Western steam	10 00	12 1/2
PORK—New	15 20	16 1/2
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime to extra	4 75	5 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 50	5 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 50	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71	71 1/2
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2	41 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 1/2	29 1/2
RYE—No. 2	49	50
BUTTER—Creamery	29	30 1/2
LARD	10 00	12 1/2
PORK	14 50	16 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Native steers	3 50	5 55
HOGS—Good to choice	3 50	5 30
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 15	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75	77
CORN—No. 2	45 1/2	49
OATS—Western mixed	30 1/2	31
BUTTER—Creamery	30 1/2	35 1/2
PORK—Mess	15 00	16 50

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IT SAVED HIS BABY.
 God bless the children. Anything that alleviates their sufferings and that restores them to health when they are afflicted is deserving of great praise. When we consider that half the population of the world die before they reach the age of five years, we can see what a boon any remedy is that banishes the chief danger of childhood, for eighty per cent. of deaths in these infants come from croup. Mothers will read the following epistle with interest.
 KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 30th, 1892.
 My baby, nineteen months old, is very much subject to croup. Recently we have been induced to use Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and we no longer dread these attacks. Two doses give instant relief. I give it freely and do not fear an overdose.
 J. W. MARSH,
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